The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,159 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Rabot.....	9th ,,
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Danieli....	16th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat.....	4732	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,
—	Gwalior.....	2733	500	P. Harris.....	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breese	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes....	2864	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson...	31st ,,
L.	Shanhon.....	4146	600	F. S. Murray	7th Nov
M.	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay.....	2983	500	T. Fairlough	21st ,,
—	Lombardy...	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
ANCONA.....	3258	600	R. G. Murray	8th	Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	L. H. Monks.....	19th	,,
MALWA.....	2936	500	A. C. Loggin	3rd	Oct.
ROSETTA	3062	700	G. W. Brady.....	17th	Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 490. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 5th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of wine. Children are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Sandbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	on Wednesday,	1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov
ITALIA	5,000	750	on Monday,	1st Dec

A Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Milan are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Peninsoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 3,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5
Via Havre ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge on the same ticket as per issued by the passage book.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
FLORENCE.....	..R. Verona ..	3,800 650	29th Sept.
ARGENTINA (new)	..G. Sturli.....	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.....	..G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA.....	..G. Ragusin....	3,500 550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN DRUMMOND.....	3,000	Wilson..	8th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Neison....	29th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "AVOCA," Capt. KLYHN, will leave for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57, 28th August, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,

Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from.....	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from.....	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from.....	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from.....	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief..... 1 0
Ditto ditto in any colour..... 2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze..... 5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line..... 1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto..... 2 0
Engraving per line extra..... 1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in Old English style, extra..... 1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from..... 5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100..... 1 0
Lady's ditto ditto 2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto 1 12
Lady's ditto ditto 2 0
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from..... 5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Price.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 0
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and trebles, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single and trebles.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Baits.
REELS with Secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, for General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOOTCUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

TREACHER'S CHEMICAL FOOD, or COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations. Per bottle—Re. 1-0 and 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE—An invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER'S ABSORBENT LOZENGES, Re. 0-12 per box. For Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, &c.

TREACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE. Re. 0-12 per box. A Light and Elegant Tonic and promoter of Appetite and Digestion. A most agreeable vehicle for Cod Liver Oil. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S ESSENCE OF QUININE. A concentrated and most valuable preparation of quinine. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL.—This is prepared from the fresh fish, and undergoes a special process of purification which renders it almost free from taste and smell, and yet does not affect its well-known medicinal properties. Re. 1 per bottle.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.—An elegant preparation of the finest Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the oil quite tasteless. It is readily assimilated and being free from nauseous taste, can be taken without discomfort by both Ladies and Children. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TREACHER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—This combination in convenient and portable form, is a most reliable remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S TARAXACUM JUICE

combined with
PODOPHYLLIN,
Recommended for diseases of the liver, biliousness, &c.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

PEPSINE WINE
Contains pepsine in solution,
Is agreeable to take,
And is very efficacious
In cases of
Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

TRIPLE ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR
(Rubini's formula),
Recommended in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa.
Price, Re. 1.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,
BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... F. FR[illegible]ER.
BUSINESS MANAGER..... A. FR[illegible]

POWERFUL ATTRACTION!!!
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!!
Commencing SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE CELEBRATED
ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
OF
15—Lady and Gentlemen Artistes—15
who will make their first appearance in India in
W. S. GILBERT'S
Original Farcical Comedy in three Acts, entitled
ENGAGED;
OR, THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE.

Entirely new scenery and appointments.
Efficient Orchestra.

In addition to the above attraction
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
in her marvellous performance,

MANAGERS—TOWERS AND BEVERLEY.

Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
Prices as usual.
For full particulars see future advertisements and handbills.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above Bank will be received here up to

15TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Bombay, 27th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of CHAWLS at the Tulsi Lake.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

Further deposit of Rs. 150 will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tender is accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 1st September, 1884.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1884, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To declare Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 15th instant, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.		
Kurbie and Straw under Schedule.....	No. 18	Tenders to be received On 1st October, 1884.
Firewood and Charcoal.	,, 19	Do. Do.
Shoeing Commissariat cattle	,, 20	Do. Do.
Purchase of empty casks	,, 21	On 6th October, 1884.
Butter and milk	,, 22	Do. Do.
Oils	,, 23	Do. Do.
Arrowroot Limejuice, Crockery and Chinaware &c.,	24	on 9th October, 1884.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipts, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

NEW NOVELS IN CHEAP EDITION.

Price Re. 1-4; post free Re. 1-8 each.

Ayala's Angel; by Anthony Trollope.
Kept in the Dark; by Anthony Trollope.
Bimbi; by Ouida.
Facing the Footlights; by F. Marryat.
Bridget; by M. B. Edwards.
By the Gate of the Sea; by D. C. Murray.
Dust; by Julian Hawthorne.
Gentle and Simple; by Margaret Paul.
For Percival; by Margaret Veley.
Martyrdom of Madeline; by H. Buchanan.
Tale of a Horse; by Blinkhoolie.
Tramp Abroad; by M. Twain.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW NOVELS.

Price Rs. 2-4; post free Rs. 2-8 each.

Annan Water; by Robert Buchanan.
Love, Honour and Obey; J. D. Hardy.
Gideon's Rock; by K. Saunders.
Joné; by E. Lynn Linton.
Beatrice Randolph; by Julian Hawthorne.
Elice Quentin; by Julian Hawthorne.
Margaret and Elizabeth; by K. Saunders.
Love the Debt; by Basil.
Sebastian Strome; by Julian Hawthorne.
What She Came Through; by Sarah Tytler.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY & POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 39.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY HORMUSJEE MEHESTER has CONTRACTED to SELL to KHATABAI, widow of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJI HABIB all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of the Kamatcepoora Bazar-street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 3225 and 4183, and under Collector's new No. 10084, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 30, and situated as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the said Kamatcepoora Bazar-street, on the west by the property of Rajana Lingoo, on the north by a road leading to the Kamatcepoora 8th Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or in any way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Treacher's Buildings, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof; after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW.

NOTICE is hereby given that PESTONJI COWASJI KAPADIA has CONTRACTED to SELL to KHATABAI, widow, and HAJI TYAB HAJI RAHIMTOOLLA DADABHOY HORMUSJI and RUSTAMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, the executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 318 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 223 and 445, and under the Collector's new Nos. 1722 and 2414, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 39 and now under No. 46, situate on the west side of and fronting to the passage known as the 2nd Colebhat Lane or otherwise called Vakamolla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded as follows :—on the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla and now in the possession of Dr. Pallonji Pestonji and partly by property belonging to Haji Miya Baloo Miya, on the west by a passage known as 2nd Colebhat Lane otherwise called Vakamolla, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Furdoonjee Framji Pooneghar and now in the possession of Buchoobai, widow of Maneckji Shapoorji, and on the south by the said Colebhat-road leading to the said Vakamolla, and which said house and premises are commonly known as Maka's house or Pattiawana's house and was formerly in the occupation of one Edulji Rustomji Moosawalla and late in the occupation of the tenants of one Najamai and Muncherji Sorabji Lala, but now in the occupation of the said Pestonji Cowasji Kapadia and his tenants.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or in any way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Treacher's Buildings, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
MEAT ESSENCE, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards,
FISH—Anchovies, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
Salmon, Sardines,
Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
SAUSAGES—Oxford and
and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
TRUFFLED PIES.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms
Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches,
Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry,
Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut,
Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne
Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed,
Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD
SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P. and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LACES !
LACES !
LACES !

WE would specially draw the attention of the Public to our

UNRIVALLED STOCK
OF
LACES.

We have the Largest, Finest, Prettiest and MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK ever imported into this country.

To effect a speedy sale of this immense supply, we have marked them at 25 per cent. below usual cost.

Price from One Anna to Rs. 2 per yard.

Send for our Patterns of Laces forwarded Post Free to any part of India.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-st[illegible] POONA.

THOMSON AND TA[illegible]

Have always on hand and receive regu[illegible]

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS MANUFACTURED BY T. & T.	INVALID APPLIA[illegible]
Easton's Syrup.	Silk Elastic Stockings.
Parrish's Chemical Food.	,, ,, Abdominal Belts.
Essence of Chiretta.	India-rubber Ice Bags.
Do. Chiretta and Taraxacum.	,, ,, Hot water Bag.
Compound Fluid Extract of Jamaica Sarsaparilla.	Air Pillows.
Fluid Extract of Bael Fruit.	Cushions.
Tamarind Cough Balsam.	Chest

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

We have had a rainfall of about 10 inches in Bombay during the week which has extended very generally throughout the presidency, and the reports regarding the crops are accordingly more cheerful. In the Central Provinces, Berars, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kattiawar prospects are most encouraging, whilst in the parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where the want of water previously had become serious, the condition has been materially improved. It comes too late of course to do much good to the monsoon crops in these districts, but the outlook for the late sowings is better and in isolated places a positive water famine has been averted. As regards the future, therefore, business prospects may be considered fairly hopeful, but in the present we have still to record unabated if not even increased stagnation. In exports, Cotton is firmer in tone and slightly higher in price, but there is very little doing for shipment, Wheat is in very moderate supply and continued adverse accounts of the European markets prevent new business, whilst Linseed is arriving in very small quantities and has advanced in consequence to quite a prohibitive price. Freights in the interval have gone from bad to worse, and for the steamers loading on the berth such ruinously low rates as 12s. 6d. to 15s. for Liverpool and 17s. 6d. per ton for Continental Ports have failed to bring forward any large amount of cargo, and some of the disengaged steamers now here will, we expect, have to go to other ports to find employment. In imports, the depression is not perhaps so marked as in exports, but things are remarkably quiet and business below the average even for this time of year. Money continues as cheap as ever depressing Sterling Exchange which has declined about a-half per cent. on the week. Government Paper, after an interval of extreme dulness, has recovered rapidly about 1 per cent. from the lowest point, but the Share market is still very inactive. Some of the Spinning Mill shares are a shade better than they were, but the situation in China prevents any improvement of a noteworthy character, and under the circumstances it is almost matter for surprise that the market retains such steadiness as it has.

Money.—There is nothing new to report regarding the market. With business perfectly stagnant and speculation practically dead, financial requirements are at a minimum, and money accordingly is offering on very low terms, say 3 per cent. on Government Paper, perhaps even less. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows increased strength, the following being the changes.

Public Deposits at H. O	Decrease	Rs. 1,38,525
Do. do. Branches	Increase	„ 9,763
Other Deposits	Increase	„ 13,03,898
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Decrease	„ 1,03,785
Cash Credits	Increase	„ 3,22,032
Loans	Decrease	„ 8,09,951
Bills Discounted	Decrease	„ 32,355
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	„ 1,90,394
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 18,88,742

Exchange.—The course of Sterling Exchange this week has been steadily downwards, and we close to a decline of nearly ½ per cent. on the rates of Monday last. For this mail business opened on Wednesday on the level of 1s. 7¼d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 23-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit bills. On Thursday the news that the Council biddings had only resulted in the placing of 20,000 in drafts and 6 lacs in telegraphic transfer [illegible] whilst shipments of Silver to the ex- [illegible] of Gold for £40,000 had been [illegible] feeling, and a reduction [illegible] On Friday the tone [illegible] actual change in [illegible] with Bar Silver [illegible] the Banks [illegible] by a fur- [illegible] ablished,

[illegible]	[illegible]	Is. 7 7-16d. per rupee
[illegible]	[illegible]	Is. 7 13-32d. „
[illegible] months' sight	[illegible]	Is. 7 9-16d. „
[illegible] three do.	do. do.	Is. 7 19-32d. „
[illegible] do.	do. do.	Is. 7 20d. „
[illegible] do.	do. do.	Is. 7 21-32d. „
[illegible] do.	do. do.	2/07 „

t this reduced level the disposition of the Banks is naturally more in favour of drawing than buying forward, still private paper could be placed at the quoted rates for all this month and at 1-16d. higher up to the end of the year, the surroundings of the market being certainly more in favour of continued weakness than any recovery. We may very likely see a little more doing in Cotton before long, but against this there is the fact that the new crop promises to be nearly a month late, whilst the produce markets give no indication whatever of a probable return of activity. Beyond these ordinary influences there is the Franco-Chinese war, which must of necessity diminish the demand for money in the further east while it lasts.

Government Paper.—A very sudden change has come over the position of paper this week. The day before small lots Fours were quoted at Rs. 98 for Cash and Rs. 98½ had actually been done for time, and there seemed every indication that rates would go still lower. On Wednesday, however, the Agents for the Hyderabad State came into the market as buyers of a large amount, and this not only caused a firmer feeling, but by putting a stop to bear sales, and inducing a rush to cover short interests a rapid rise ensued. That day the quotation recovered to Rs. 98½, on Thursday to Rs. 98 15-16, on Friday to Rs. 99½ to ¾, and on Saturday to Rs. 99¾, which is the closing figure to-day, although business has actually been done in the interval at Rs. 99½. Fours-and-a-half have not been in the same favour as Fours and we have accordingly only to quote an advance from Rs. 101 to Rs. 102. At this level we should call the market to-day firm, but at the same time there is no indication of permanent strength, and when the present outside buying operations are concluded, we may look for renewed dulness, the tendency of speculation, such as exists, being towards lower values.

Shares.—For the first day or two after last mail left the depression in *Cotton Mill* shares was very decided and values gave way Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 pretty well all round. At this decline, however, a few buyers came out, and in some cases a recovery took place, and has since been maintained, although at the close the general tone is the reverse of strong. From the lowest point there has been a recovery of Rs. 35 in Southern India, Rs. 30 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20 in Alliance and Hindustan, Rs. 15 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 10 in Victoria and Rs. 5 in Anglo-Indian, Oriental, and Victoria. On the other hand there has been a fall during the week of Rs. 125 in Madras United, Rs. 50 in Badnaira and Sholapoor, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas and Parell, Rs. 15 in Albert Edward, Connaught, Empress, Imperial, and People of India, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Central India, Coorla, and Gordon, and Rs. 5 in Framjee Petit, Khutao Muckonjee, and Leapold. All things considered, however, it is almost a matter of surprise that values have not given way more than they have done, and this may be attributed, we think, to a very general feeling that the war in China is not likely to be of long duration. Why this feeling should exist it is difficult to say but that it does there can be doubt. *Press Companies* are quiet and the [illegible] are downwards a-piece, [illegible] per cent. Rs. 50 to Rs. [illegible] Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns Treacher and Co., Ltd., and Thacker and Co., Ltd., have both declined Rs. 15. Bombay Burmah Trading new shares are Rs. 10 lower. Colaba Land and Mill Companies have recovered to Rs. 765. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 340.

The following dividends have been declared during the week :—

	Rs.	
The New Great Eastern S. & W. Co.	45	per share for 1 year.
„ Imperial Cotton Mills Co.	20	„ „
„ Albert Edward Mills Co.	18·12	„ „
„ Framjee Petit S. & Manufacturing Co.	25	„ „
„ Managon S. & Manufg. Co.	9	„ „
„ Bombay United S. & W. Co.	30	„ „
„ Apollo Press Co.	30	„ „
„ Prince of Wales Press Co.	100	„ for year.
Kemp & Co., Ld.	22·12	„ „
Bomanji & Co., Ld.	8	per cent. „
The Bombay Ice Co.	1	„ „
„ Port Canning Land Co.	14	per share „

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods.—A remarkably quiet tone has been apparent this week. The rise in the price of the raw staple in Liverpool has rendered sellers somewhat less anxious to quit their holdings, but buyers on the other hand have been equally indifferent, and the clearances from the bazaar are not put at more than about 1,750 to 2,000 packages for the week, prices all round being the same as last quoted. In the way of indents, transactions have perhaps been even more limited, as producers in Manchester are mostly asking a slight advance which dealers are not yet prepared to concede. On the average, however, the tendency though quiet is not weak, and should the upward movement on the other side continue, buyers would probably manifest more activity.

Twist.—The markets for English Yarns is very steady at previous quotations. Only a moderate business is passing, but prices are firmly held. In local Yarns there is almost nothing doing, and although prices are said to be unaltered, they are in a great measure nominal. For China there is no buying whatever, and locally the offtake has not been more than about 1,000 packages, which means shortly that the Mills will have to work to stock or resort to short time.

Metals.—*Copper* remains steady with an average extent of business passing, and no change in values. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*. *Iron* is firm but no dearer.

Coals.—The collapse in homeward freights has quite put a stop to Coal chartering outwards, and sellers of future shipment are consequently quite out of the market. Nominally buyers' rates are Rs. 15 for Davison's and Rs. 15½ for Cardiff, but even at 8 annas over these figuree there are no sellers.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—The advance in prices which has taken place in Liverpool within the past six days although as yet mainly confined to Americans has nevertheless exercised a hardening influence here, and our rates mostly show a rise of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Old and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 in New Cotton for future delivery. A somewhat improved demand has been experienced from the Continent, resulting in purchases of ready stuff to the extent of about 3,000 bales made up of Dholleras at Rs. 176 to Rs. 183 for strict Fully Good Fair to Good ; Barsee and Omras at Rs. 162 to Rs. 166 for about Good Fair and Rs. 177 to Rs. 183 for from F. G. F. to Good ; and Westerns at Rs. 164 for Good. In New Crops the transactions for export so far as we can learn have been confined to Bengals in which business to the extent of about 1,000 bales has been reported at from Rs. 150 to Rs. 152 for Good, December and December-January delivery. In Omras and Broach transactions of a speculative character take place from time to time between native dealers, but exporters as yet, so far as we can hear, have done practically nothing.

The movements of the staple during the week have been unimportant, nor will we see anything of moment either in the shape of receipts or exports for another couple of mohths unless home buyers come into the market at enhanced rates, as the Mills here, owing to the limited demand for their production, are only working from hand to mouth.

New Crop.—The accounts from the districts are now much more favourable. At the beginning of last week complaints of want of sufficient rain were beginning to come forward from all quarters, but the fall of the past four days has come most opportunely, and now we hear of nothing but favourable advices, although the crop is no doubt three weeks or so late.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	2,414	2,253	5,933
Since 1st January	1,402,500	1,382,138	1,418,752
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	5,408	3,070	9,496
Since 1st January	1,126,200	1,172,936	1,312,494
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,017	1,497	565
Since 1st January	95,747	45,095	47,207

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

Old—	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dholleras, Fully Good	Rs. 189	4¼d.
Do. Good	„ 183	4⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 175	4 5-16d.
Omra, Fully Good	„ 189	4¼d.
Do. Good	„ 182	4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 173	4¼d.
Westerns, Good	„ 165	4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 160	3 15-16d.
Compta, F.G.F.	„ 168	4¼d.
Do. G.F.	„ 162	4d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	„ 190	4 21-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 185	4 17-32d.
New—		
Bengal, Good, December Delivery	„ 152	3 27-32d.
Omra do. March do.	„ 191	4 25-32d.
Broach do. do.	„ 217	5 13-32d.

Wheat.—There has been no improvement in the home advices this week, and very little new business is being done. Arrivals are light, but with cheaper freight and exchange rupee prices maintain their previous level. say No. 1 Soft White Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 26-12, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-8, Katha Rs. 19 per candy. The receipts are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week cwt.	91,597	116,648	35,845
Since 1st January „	5,991,074	8,012,113	5,760,802

Seeds.—*Linseed* has met an active demand mainly to cover freight engagements, and as supplies, although fair for the time of year, are still small, prices have been run up to Rs. 6 per cwt., which is considerably above the home level. Arrivals show the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week cwt.	20,217	22,535	6,385
Since 1st January „	3,562,084	3,878,685	2,620,331

Rapeseed is firm on the basis of Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, but supplies are insignificant. For *Gingelly* there is some enquiry, but we do not hear of much business resulting. The quotations are for New White Rs. 37 to Rs. 38, Red Rs. 35 to Rs. 35-8 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-8
Carolas	„ 225
Mexican ollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 109-9
Gold Leaf	„ 19-13-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-12-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-12-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-7-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 30th August, as compared with the statement of 23rd August :—

Liabilities.	Aug. 23. Rs.	Aug. 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,93,679	32,55,154
Do. at Branches	11,31,801	11,41,567
Other Deposits	1,76,94,098	1,89,97,986
Post Bills	13,747	12,076
Cash Credits undrawn	4,10,066	3,74,536
	3,51,43,394	3,62,81,319
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	54,66,936	53,63,151
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt.		
Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	13,24,191	16,46,226
Loans, on Security of do.	37,94,820	29,54,869
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,691	624
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,32,98,575	1,33,10,930
Stamps	2,886	2,889
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,62,721	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,55,000	
	3,07,721	3,07,721
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,59,615	8,09,221
Cash and Currency Notes	99,36,366	1,18,29,683
	3,51,43,394	3,62,81,319

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Tangiers, 1,239 tons, Captain J. C. Martin, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Shahjehan, 1,036 tons, Captain J. Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora, 2,444 tons, Captain Dougherty, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Coast and Calcutta brought a general cargo and Captain Minto as passenger.

The steamer Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain W. Abbott, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (1st August) brought a cargo of 2,327 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Carlisle, 1,427 tons, Captain J. Tait, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Newport (2nd Aug.) brought a cargo of 2,328 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain J. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 31st instant from Kurrachee (28th Aug.), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Fedley, Lieut. Mayne, Captain French, Major and Mrs. Collingwood, and 60 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Crockett, Mr and Mrs D. C. Kennedy and six children, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Eyre, Mr Russel, Mr F. L. Coaft, Mr Essack Saloon Obedia, Sub Asst. Apothy. E. Fenwick, and 66 deck.

From.		
[illegible]land	Bullock	Calcutta, Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	China (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday :—
Steamer Simla, Mitchell, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
„ Tangiers, Martin, to Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Shahjehan, to Aden and Jeddah.
„ Burmah, to Kurrachee.
„ Bancoora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship County of Haddington, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 28 Newcomen (s) ..... Hassan ..... Melbourne, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28.—Steamers Purulia, Shahzada, Agra and Cocoanada. Ships Star of Greece and Vellore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Tasmania (s) .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Hughenden (s) .... Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 1.

From Glasgow.
Britannia s—25 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Liverpool.
Clan Drummond s—12 packages earthenwares, Soomar Bhima ; 157 bundles sheet iron, A. Dossabhoy ; 2 casks brass and copper wire, A. Sumsoodin.

From London.
Venetia s—20 barrels salammoniac, Esmaljee Allybhoy ; 115 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed ; 8 packages stationery, Nuserally Cumpoodin ; 51 cases wine and spirit and 8 packages, medicines &c., Cooper Madon and Co ; 4 cases medicines, Owen and Okell.
Bassano s—34 bales printing paper, M. A. M. Surufally.
City of Carthage s—17 crates empty bottles, Framjee Nowrojee.
Thames s—15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.
Venetia s—4 cases saffron, Lalljee Soorjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 31.

Cameron, Captain, R E, on duty from Kirkee.
Mayne, Lieut, 2nd Belooch, on duty, from Hydrabad Sind.
French, Captain, N. Stafford, on duty, from Quetta.
Collingwood, Major, Gloucestershire, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Eyre, Lieut-Col, 1st Pioneers, on duty, from Ootacumand.

DEPARTURES.—August 31.

Collingwood, Major, Gloucestershire, on duty, to Abu.

September 1.

Eyre, Lieut-Col, 1st Pioneers, on duty, to Quetta, Yeld, Surg, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. B. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, September 2, 1884.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle Meeting at Poona are informed that their entrance fees will be paid. Officers commanding Companies are requested to be good enough to inform the members of their Companies of this offer. This concession refers to the Bombay Companies only. Competitors are informed that the entrances will close on the 9th instant.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th August 1884.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hill depot—Darjeeling—Capt S H Harrison, 2nd Battn Liverpool Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt R B Burnaby, East Surrey Regt, ordered to rejoin his battalion.

1st Battn Suffolk Regt—Lieut F Graham to be Interpreter, vice Lieut J D McAndrew, appointed a probationer for the S C, dated 25th June 1884.

7th N I—Lieut J J Cronin, supernumerary on the establishment 39th N I, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lieut R deH Burton, resigned.

43rd N I—Lieut W Simpson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Twigg, transferred to the 12th N I.

44th N I—Lieut H O'Donnell, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr, dated 1st Aug 1884.

Capt H C D Simpson, R A is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Jutogh, for duty with No 7 (Mountain) Batty 1st Bgde Northern Divn.

Lieut D W Hickman, 1st N I, employed on special duty in the Mily Dept of the Govt of India, is directed to rejoin his regiment proceeding on field service.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th August 1884.

The following programme of the movements of Her Majesty's Indian Troopships during the season of 1884-85, is published for general information :—

OUTWARD—*VIA* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Ships.	Date of arrival at Bombay.	Troops.	Destination.
	1884.		
Malabar	11th October	Drafts	Various stations
Crocodile	21st October.	T and U Batteries 1st Bde. R.A., No. 1 By. E. Dn. and No. 1 By. London Division R. A. and Drafts.	T By. Kirkee. U By. Kamptee. No. 1 Eastern Dn. Murree hills. No. 1 London Dn. Campbellpore. Drafts, various stations.
Serapis	29th October	2d Bn. Highland Light Infantry and Drafts	Highland Light Infantry, Dagshai. Drafts, various stations.
Jumna	7th Novr.	3rd Dragoon Guards and Drafts	3rd Dragoon Guards, Muttra. Drafts, various Stations.
Malabar	25th Decr.	Drafts	Various stations
	1885.		
Crocodile	7th January.	Drafts	Various stations
Serapis	14th January	1st Bn. East Surrey Regt. and Drafts	East Surrey Regiment, Hamkhet. Drafts, various stations.
Jumna	25th January	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt. and Drafts	Royal Irish Regiment, Subathu and Jutogh. Drafts, various stations.
Malabar	12th March		
Crocodile	22nd March		
Serapis	31st March	Drafts	Various stations
[illegible]	9th April		

HOMEWARD—*VIA* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Ships.	Date of sailing from Bombay.	Troops.	Destination.
	1884.		
Malabar	22nd October	Time expired men, &c.	
Crocodile	1st Novr.	I and O. Batteries 1st Bde. Royal Arty. for home. No. 6 Battery Western Division and No. 5 South Irish Divn. for Aden.	
		1st Bn. South Lancashire Regiment for Aden.	
		1st Bn. Essex Regiment from Aden.	
		No. 8 Battery Eastern Division and No. 7 Battery London Division from Aden.	
Serapis	11th Novr.	Time expired men, &c.	
Jumna	21st Novr.	13th Hussars and time expired men &c.	
	1885.		
Malabar	6th Jany.	Time expired men, &c.	
Crocodile	17th Jany.		
Serapis	27th Jany.		
Jumna	6th Feby.		
Malabar	21st March	Invalids and time expired men.	
Crocodile	1st April		
Serapis	10th April*		
Jumna	19th April		

* The troopship of 10th April 1885 to call at Aden for time-expired men or invalids.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head Quarters, August 28, 1884.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medl Dept are directed to proceed to Deolali and report themselves to the officer commanding there not later than the 25th Aug 1884 for embarkation with the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers for Egypt.

Surg Major G B Mouat, MD.
Surg G Laffan, M D.
Surg F H Murphy M D.
Surg J Heath, A M D, from doing duty station hospital, Madras ; to the medical charge of the station hospital Malapuram—expeditiously at the public expense.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt N I—Lieut L J Andrews, 2nd Batn Lincolnshire Regt, to be offg Wing Officer, and with the sanction of Govt a probationer for the S C, dated the 14th August 1884.

4th Regt N I (Pioneers.)—Shaik Homed Jemadar to be native adjt of the Corps.

12th Regt N I—Lieut C C A Sillery, 1st Batn Suffolk Regt, to be officiating Wing Officer, and with the sanction of Govt, a probationer for the S C.

Lieut Col E H Eyre is directed to rejoin the 1st Pioneers—expeditiously at the public expense.

Lieut R H, Dawson, offg Wing Officer, 4th Regt N I, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice [illegible]

Staff Corps—Lieut H V Cox, Wing Officer, and Adt, 21st Regt N I from 4th Aug to 31st Aug, 1884, under rule X of the Furlough Regulations of 1875 Pulney Hills—on full pay and allowances.

2nd Batn Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A B Elton Wing Officer, 23rd Regt L I (on probation from 21st August or date of departure for 6 months —to Madras to study the native languages.

HIGH COURT.—September 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D. Macfarlane and E. and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatasingji Soorsangji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

46-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. Limjee N. Banajee and others. Craigie L. and O. ; Tobin and R. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.)

For Consent Decree.

227-84—In person—Thakersey Dhunjee vs. Soorjee Hemraj—Bomonjee and H.

Summary Suit.

219-84—Craigie L. and O.—James Scott vs. Motilal Ravichund—E. Wilkin.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

259-83—Bomonjee and Bomanjee Burjorjee Mowjee vs. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta and others.—M. M. Munshi.

563-80—Little S. F. and N.—Khatao Rowjee vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H.—Payne G. and S.

217-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba.—Jefferson B. and D.

222-84—Little S. F. and N.—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman vs. Cassum Hajee Mitha and others.—Jefferson B. and D., and Wadia and G.

225-84—Tyabjee and D.—Dinshaw Rustomjee Desai vs. Begabai and others.—In person.

226-84—Payne G. and S.—Essoofally Ebrahimjee and others vs. Caderbhoy Currimbhoy and others. —Nanu and H.

229-84—Craigie L. and O.—James Scott and another vs. Motilal Ravichund Macfarlane and E.

241-84—Thakurdas and D.—Bai Sonebai vs. Dewsey Gopall and others.—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

157-83—Winter and K.—Govind Balkrishna and another vs. Halimabebee and others.

255-81—Bomanjee and H.—Joosub Esmail vs. Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahamed and others—Khunderao M.

222-82—Macfarlane and E.—Mancecklal Lulloobhai vs. Awadhin Oomer Sultan Nawan Jung Bahadoor —Winter and K.

375-82—Winter and K.—Awadhin Oomer Sultan Nawan Jung Bahadoor vs. Manocklal Lulloobhai—Macfarlane and E.

214-83—Little S. F. and N.—The Revd. Jose Ronnaldo Monir vs. A. F. Pereira and others—Nanu and H.

57-84—Chuli and W. Sonoy Girjashunker Vishvanath vs. Josey Soorajram Cameshwar and another.—Payne G. and S.

222-83—Tyabji and D.—Butchroy Ramsookh and another vs. Luxmenarayen Chogalal—Payne G. and S.

223-83—Payne G. and S.—Luxmenarayen Chogalal vs. Sadasookh Butchroy.—Tyabji and D.

224-83—Tyabjee and D.—Butchroy Ramsookh, and others vs. Luxmi Narayen Chogla.—Payne G. and S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Deaths—Advertise[illegible]

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EDWARDS—August 4, at Silverdale-Westmorland, the wife of T. Hyde Edwards, Esq., of a daugter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HART—August 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. H Hart, Kanchraparah, of a daughter.
HENDRICK—August 29, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Charles Hendrick, of a daughter.
WILKINS—August 16, at Coconada, the wife of E. S. Wilkins, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
WATSON—August [illegible], at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of [illegible] daughter.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

The meeting over which Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy presided on [illegible]day supplied a representative and influen[illegible] native opinion in favour [illegible]onstration of limitation of the age of [illegible]tending the Indian Civil Service. There [illegible]lates for the earnestness or even of enthusia[illegible] no lack of ing, and no exception can be ta[illegible] the meet- in which the various speakers sta[illegible] to the tone The only objection which can [illegible] their case. that the meeting was held som[illegible] urged is late. The meeting resolved to [illegible]nths too Lord Kimberley, and the memor[illegible]monalize gone to the India Office has been [illegible] which has considerable ability. But neith[illegible]n with document itself, nor in the s[illegible]ches in which its chief propositions were w[illegible]orated, was there any recognition of the [illegible] against Lord Kimberley has already pronoun[illegible]service in the proposal to raise the maximu[illegible]ose to candidates for the Covenanted Civ[illegible]part from nineteen to twenty-three. The[illegible]ge of *sumus* of a Secretary of State in [illegible]Service lasts during his term of office. T[illegible]ppose- that can be done with it is to re[illegible] best it as a real and serious factor [illegible]ercise problem with the enthusiastic r[illegible] the has to deal. But one might infe[illegible]mber that the speeches delivered on Saturday [illegible]from that Lord Kimberley had not spoken[illegible]ught upon this subject his mind was a [illegible]bula *rasa*, upon which the East India

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

It is reported that the authorities at Pekin have notified to Japan that the Chinese Government have declared war against France.

SETTING A PRICE ON FRENCHMEN'S HEAD.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 31.

An official proclamation has been issued at Canton setting a price upon the heads of all Frenchmen.

DEPARTURE OF LORDS WOLSELEY AND NORTHBROOK FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Lords Wolseley and Northbrook started for Egypt yesterday, and are expected to arrive at Alexandria next Saturday.

ACCIDENT TO A GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

The Government steamer Sir William Peel, which left Calcutta last week for Cachar with th 4th Bengal Native Infantry in relief, has gone ashore at the mouth of the Matabangah river where it discharges into the Brahmapootra. The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Shillong left Calcutta yesterday with instructions to try and tow her off.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

In the match North *vs.* South, North went in first to-day, their innings closing for 53, of which the top score—27—was made by Horsburgh. When the stumps were drawn, South had made 152 for the loss of eight wickets, of which Morton contributed 63.

It was raining on and off all day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, AUGUST 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left Lisbon this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ "	85
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
2½ " Sterling Debentures	107
" French Rentes	108¼
Bank shares	£24
ercantile do	£20
and Shanghai	553

EGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 1.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Via Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect.
Via Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.
perfect.
Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Hong Kong, Shanghai, and plain English language, code and cited except for State messages. interrupted.

OMETER READINGS.

DAY, NIGHT, August 31.

	78·3

MONDAY, Sept. 1.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	82·7

AN interesting question as to the liability of a pleader to damages for not appearing in court in a case in which his services were engaged, arose before Mr. Justice Birkmyr at the High Court yesterday. Ramkisson Nundoo, a jeweller, brought a suit against Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, a pleader of the Small Causes Court, to recover Rs. 2,200, damages sustained by him by reason of the negligence of the defendant in not appearing on his behalf at the hearing of a suit in the Small Cause Court, in which the plaintiff sued one Motichund Harakchund for Rs. 1,068. The defendant, it was alleged, consented, without plaintiff's authority, to a postponement of the ... from the 22nd to the 29th August, 1883, ... later date it was again postponed till ... September. The plaintiff had occasion to ... day, and he instructed the defendant to ... or on the 12th September and obtain a further ...ponement. With that view he made urgent ...sentations in letters and telegrams sent both ...e defendant and Mr. Spencer, the judge of the ... Causes Court, before whom the case was to ...ard. He said that, on the 12th September, ...ever, the defendant did not appear in court on ...behalf; and the suit was dismissed, with costs. ...defendant said that he was not guilty of any ...ligence; that he endeavoured to get a postpone...t; that he appeared in court on the 12th Septem...r and applied for a postponement; but as the case ...had been peremptorily fixed for that date, the court refused the application. He had warned the plaintiff that it would be impossible to obtain a further postponement; but the latter left Bombay without putting him in possession of materials or evidence to go on with the case in his absence. The evidence of Mr. Spencer showed that the defendant was present in court on the 12th September and applied for a postponement, which was refused. At this stage the plaintiff withdrew the charges he had made against the defendant, and declined to proceed further with the suit. The learned judge remarked that there was sufficient indication that the action was not brought entirely in good-faith; and the suit was dismissed, with costs.

THE rainfall at Egutpoora this monsoon up to Saturday evening, the 30th August, was 120 inches against 90 of the previous year.

THE *Statesman* understands that the Viceroy has been invited by the Bengal Landholders' Association to elect a member for the Supreme Legislative Council in the room of the late Kristodas Pal. A special meeting of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar was to be held on the 20th inst. for the purpose of selecting a native gentleman to represent the views and interests of the landholders in the Viceroy's Council, in the matter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

"SOCIETY" in Ceylon was in a flutter when a few weeks ago a report was published that the Government was about to change its headquarters from Colombo to Kandy. The report has since been officially contradicted, and the Governor will continue to divide his time between Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya.

THE Maharaja of Kooch Behar has had a narrow escape. Owing to the late heavy rain at Simla, the ceiling of the room in which he was lying fell in. Fortunately no one was injured.

MR. WHITE, President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, writes in the *Eastern Guardian*, with reference to the Roorkee Resolution and its reported rescission :—

"It will be remembered that I went to England to have the Resolution cancelled. I was confident of success, because there was a point of law involved, which everybody had overlooked. The new definition, that only pure Asiatics were natives of India, contained in the Roorkee Resolution, had not been put for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament, as required by the Act of 1870—hence it was an utterly illegal Resolution. I was wise enough to keep my secret until I got to the India Office, and then I respectfully informed the Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, in the interview he granted me, that the Resolution could not be carried out because it was illegal. Upon this Lord Kimberley said to me :—'I will write to Lord Ripon about that unfortunate Resolution,' which was quite enough for me to draw the conclusion that the Roorkee Resolution was doomed."

THE native apprenticeship system seems to work well in the Madras Public Works Department. The Secretary of State for India says in a despatch to the Madras Government, dated 26th June :—"I have received the reports on the training of native apprentices in the Government workshops forwarded with your Excellency's Public Works letter of 7th April last. The importance of securing a good elementary education for the lads under training, as well as a practical knowledge of their work, has, I observe, not been overlooked, and I shall be glad to learn that suitable arrangements have been made for this purpose. The officers concerned have been requested to report the precise character of existing arrangements for securing a good elementary education for the apprentices under training."

A QUESTION of considerable interest and public importance, as affecting the liability of municipalities in cases of accident through the roads under their control being in a bad and dangerous condition, has recently come under the notice of the Madras Small Cause Court. Some months ago Mr. J. H. Garstin sustained an accident through one of the culverts in Mowbray's road being in a bad condition, and, on bringing an action for damages before the third judge of the Small Cause Court, was awarded Rs. 25. Mr. Garstin did not consider this amount commensurate with the nature of the accident sustained, and brought an action for enhanced damages. The Municipality also were dissatisfied with the judgment, and appealed to the full bench to have the decree passed by the third judge reversed on the score that the weight of the evidence was in their favour. Their Honours were of opinion that without saying whether the judgment of the learned judge was sustainable, a rule *nisi* should be made and a new trial granted. It was a very important matter, for the Municipality had miles and miles of road under their control, with hundreds of such works erected thereon, and they should therefore like to have the matter argued more fully, and the authorities on the subject cited.

THE following account is given by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar in the Administration Report for 1883-84 of the first attempt to introduce vaccination into the district :—

The native doctor during the year started the idea of vaccination among the hill people. At the first hint on the subject, one-half of the Nagas near Gunjong disappeared into the jungles; the school-boys came up and said they wished to go back to their homes, as they heard the Sarkar intended giving them small-pox; and several headmen up here at the time made a hurried *salaam* and disappeared. I found on inquiry that the common impression was that vaccination and the Bengali *tika*, or inoculation, were one and the same thing. I had some little trouble in persuading them they were wrong, and quieting them down. I do not think it would be advisable to press the matter at present.

A FEW months back the Mauritius Government proposed that coolie ships from Calcutta for that colony should be permitted to call at Madras to complete their complement of emigrants. The Governments of Madras and Bengal having been referred to, the former considered the proposal worthy of consideration; but the Calcutta Protector of Emigrants was not in favour of the measure, and the Lieutenant-Governor recognized the force of the reasons assigned by him. His Honour was, however, willing to try the experiment in February and March next, as being the least objectionable months for such a trial. The experiment is to be tried if the Mauritius Government, after considering the objections noticed by Dr. Grant, should still feel disposed to recommend it.

THE *Statesman* complains of the "unworthy treatment" M. Joubert received at the hands of the Bengal Government in regard to the Calcutta Exhibition. The Exhibition closed, as every one knows, in March last, and, according to the Calcutta paper, it is the statement of simple fact that in July—four months afterwards—the Public Works Department avowed its total inability to give M. Joubert any account of the expenditure which it professed to have made upon the buildings and other works connected with the Exhibition. The *Statesman* adds :—

"The cost of dismantling the Exhibition and the sale of the materials that had been used for the buildings ought to have been known within a week of the work being accomplished, while the Department naturally was not merely aware of the account of these matters, but of *the cost of erecting the buildings*, that had gone on from February or March, 1883, and was closed at the opening of the Exhibition in December. The account was still unclosed seven months after the buildings had been completed. The only, the necessary conclusion is that no accounts at all, in the proper sense of the term, were ever kept by the 'officials' who expended the money. Every reasonable allowance would be made for the extreme haste with which the buildings were put up, but somebody must have paid the workmen's daily wages, and vouchers of some kind must have been issued for the materials. If 'accounts' were really kept, what, we say, was to prevent their monthly record and summary? We are forced to the conclusion that no proper accounts were kept at all. From the close of the Exhibition in March, M. Joubert was kept *four* months before even a scrap of information was given him, and the accounts at last sent in, in answer to his repeated entreaties to make them up and let him go, were scribbled upon a half-sheet of note-paper, accompanied by the information that he could get nothing more for six months to come. As we looked at these 'accounts,' we wondered what the 'improved book-keeping' of the last twenty years, for which the country has paid so heavily, could really mean. A few days afterwards a sort of debit and credit account was furnished on a single sheet of foolscap —still without a detail of any kind—and this was got out in a hurry under M. Joubert's incessant pressure. He was then told to take or leave, as he pleased, the small sum shown at his credit, but to clear instantly out of the house in Sudder-street. It is difficult to convey to the reader the tone in which this 'order' was issued. Here was a great and powerful Government, bound by every obligation of honour and good faith to render its accounts to M. Joubert with the utmost despatch, to enable him to close up his affairs in India, and in fact is almost inconceivable to render any accounts whatever, and well knowing that M. Joubert was most anxious to get away; and knowing further that from his block of business in the High Court he was entirely at their discretion, one would have expected extreme courtesy to have been shown, and every effort to have been made to close the accounts in a handsome way with M. Joubert, to compensate the vexatious delays which it was to render the accounts of the Exhibition in a prompt and satisfactory form were unable to do so, they were allowed to make M. Joubert's reasonable remonstrances the occasion of overwhelming himself and his family with insult. We are ashamed to live under such a Government. Commonsense should have suggested to Mr. Thompson that to dismiss M. Joubert handsomely was due to all of us, and a tribute more due to the character of the Government itself. We call for the correspondence, that the public may judge for itself whether our remarks are justified or not."

AT the quarantine station on the St. Gothard line the other day, the Italian officials were seen disinfecting two wagons full of disinfectants. At another station a row of empty barrels were marched off into quarantine. Meanwhile, something very like cholera is breaking out owing to the abominable state of some of the lazarettos. Surely the Italians will laugh themselves out of their folly soon.

IF a belief in the possession of a soul by dogs is to be evidence of insanity, as Dr. Semple seems to have thought in the case of Mrs. Weldon, *Truth* fears it will go hard with the inhabitant of a house not a hundred miles from Bryanston-square, who has erected, in a little garden railed off from the pavement, a white marble monument to the memory of a favourite dog called "Amie," on which appears this exquisite, if slightly deranged, epitaph :—

Faithful little soul!
Buried in this hole.
A hearse crushed her brains,
And ended her pains.

This dog is not only said to have a soul, but to *be* a soul, and this soul is said to be buried in a hole. "If this is not insanity," *Truth* remarks, "it is certainly doubly-dyed heresy to make a dog a soul, and to talk of burying the soul in a hole."

FEW people, except, of course, barristers and solicitors, will be disposed to disagree with Mr. Baron Huddleston's remarks at Stafford on the subject of appeals. The judge considers that the multiplicity of appeals is the means of a "pernicious facility afforded to litigants, because it encourages a species of legal gambling which acts in a most disastrous manner." There is, of course, no doubt that the number of appeal courts not only causes an infinite waste of time and money, but forms a vehicle for the utter ruin of poor litigants and the perpetration of the grossest injustice. Railway and other companies, of course, appeal as long as possible—in the first place, because money is no object, and in the second, because it discourages other people from sueing them.

THE traditions of the Circumlocution Office are not yet extinct. *Truth* quotes the following astounding story from a recent number of the German serial, "Deutsche Roman-Bibliothek," under the title of "The Road to the Altar" :—

A younger son of the Duke of Argyll having become engaged to Lady—, as in duty bound, asked his father's consent. The Duke, however, answered : "Since my eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married the daughter of the Queen, our Sovereign, he has become the head of our house. You must obtain his consent. If you can, that, you may rest assured mine will not be refused." To the Marquis his brother accordingly betook himself; from him he received the following answer : "As I am son-in-law to the Queen, duty and respect require that the matter should be referred to her for her decision. I will at once lay the matter before her." To this the Queen goes the Marquis immediately, and informs her of his brother's wishes. The Monarch, however, replied : "Since heaven deprived me of my noble, ever-lamented husband, I have made it an inflexible rule to take no step in the affairs of my house without first referring the matter to my brother-in-law, the Duke of Coburg. I will write to him." The Queen did as she promised; but from the Duke she received the following answer. Instead of the consent she expected : "Your Majesty, my beloved sister, is well aware that during the last four years important political changes have taken place in Germany, in consequence of which the centre of gravity has been shifted from Coburg to Berlin. I therefore consider it my duty to submit the matter to the Emperor William, for him to decide. I cannot take the responsibility on myself." To Berlin, accordingly, goes the duke. Regs an audience of the Emperor, and acquaints him with the object of his visit. After considering the matter within himself a short time, the Emperor said : "What I have fought for and attained for my country is well known to the whole world. People, however, have no idea how my heart is tortured by discord and disagreements in the circle of my family and among my Ministers. However, I must honourably confess that the Prince Bismarck is the wisest and most clear-sighted of my advisers. I give you the commission to refer the matter to him and let him decide." The Duke then directs his steps to the Wilhelmstrasse, and sends in his card to the mighty Minister. Being immediately admitted, he reads the Queen's letter, faithfully reports the words of the Emperor, and begs for a favourable decision. The Chancellor's answer was given without hesitation, "Why should the matter require any decision of mine? What have we to do with the Duke of Argyll or with his son? If the young fellow wishes to marry, let him do so, and be hanged to him."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says :—The public must be prepared to hear more of the transfer of the Military Accounts Department from Madras to Bangalore. The project is not abandoned. We have good grounds for believing that the authorities are about to secure, if they have not already secured, a large building in the civil and military station of Bangalore for the purpose.

A TELEGRAM from Umballa, dated the 28th ult., says :—The Committee of which Major Kirby, of the Cheshire Regiment, is president and Captain Irving, of the Army Pay Department, is member, has been ordered to assemble at Jullunder to investigate and report on the claim of the Pay Department against the 2nd Devonshire Regiment.

MAJOR DESHON'S Battery of Artillery—5-1 South Irish Division—at Kalabagh, will leave *en route* for Aden about the middle of October. Lieutenant Inglis, Royal Artillery, is the subaltern who will proceed with the two guns of 9-1 Northern Division, from Quetta, with the Zhob Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ancona, Captain G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock this morning, with the European mails of the 15th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Peterson child & infant
Capt Nares
Mr Britain
Mr A Power
Capt Field
Mrs Wenden
Mr T M Scott
Major C M Stockley
Mr J P Vassittart
Mr Haworth
Mr Buskin
Mr W Santos
Mr Flect
Mr Kirkman
Dr Klien
Dr H Gibbs.
Mr Lingard.
Mr W S Coote.
Mr and Mrs Robertson.
Major Bureton.
Mrs Goulett.
Mr Armstrong.
Mr Paul.
Lieut Longe.
Mr Lyon.
Mr Bridden.
Capt Montgomery.
Surgeon Mallins
Mr Harris.

FROM TRIESTE.—Mr H Miller.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut W O Oliver
Surg-Major Turnbull.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

PARLIAMENT was prorogued yesterday, Aug. 14, by Royal Commission.

The Queen's Speech alludes to the reconsideration by the Houses of the Reform Bill, but fixes no date for their reassemblage.

The Reform agitation shows signs of flagging, and the leaders of the Conservative party were received with enthusiasm at Manchester on Saturday last, Aug. 9.

Lord Northbrook and Sir Evelyn Baring will reach Cairo early next month.

M. Camille Barrère will arrive in Cairo about the same time, and it is expected that one of the first difficulties to be dealt with will be that arising out of the Alexandria indemnity claims.

It is expected that the expedition for the relief of Gordon at Khartoum will start in October.

The German press manifests a very unfriendly feeling towards Russia, and complains strongly of the opposition offered to the formation of German colonies on the South African coast.

Count Kalnoky is paying a visit to Prince Bismarck at Varzin, and the event is creating much interest in political circles.

M. Jules Ferry has carried his Revision scheme in the French Congress by an overwhelming majority.

There are more than three thousand suitors anxious to avail teemselves of the new French Divorce Law.

In their last match with an Eleven of England the Australians made 551 in their first innings. The match was drawn.

The second Duke of Wellington—the son of the Great Duke—died suddenly at Brighton Railway Station, Aug. 13.

The Earl of Lauderdale has been killed by lightning.

Among the other deaths of the week are those of Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General of H.M. Forces, and of Sir Erasmus Wilson.

Grouse were driven on Tuesday, Aug. 12, birds being exceptionally numerous.

The harvest, which is unusually fine, in now generally gathered throughout the South of England.

OBITUARY.—The Duke of Wellington; the Earl of Lauderdale; Sir Erasmus Wilson; Sir F. B. Barlee, K.C.M.G.; Surg.-Maj. F. W. Harris, Bo. Ret.; Bishop Piers Claughton; Viscountess Stopford.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registd..	53	96	63	26	60	07	59	71
Aug. 31, Sunday	0	48	.....		.....		.....	
" 1, Monday	.....		0	36	0	33	0	48
Total	54	44	63	62	60	46	60	19
Corresponding date last year	66	55	70	31	68	11	77	21

DEFAMATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read the Standing Order which you have unearthed for me with all the interest of a fresh discovery. I owe you thanks, and a ready admission of error. When I said at the Corporation that I knew that the courts were open to Government servants, on the same terms as to other subjects of the Queen in India, I was going on personal authority which I judged sufficient. Don't you think, sir, it would be well, and indeed only fair, if Government were to present its servants with a compilation of such Standing Orders, carefully written up to date, instead of leaving them to the crumbs of information they get, from time to time, by some such humiliating incident as this? I do not know, it is true, how many unpleasant surprises such a compilation would have for me. It may be that the orders against being borne on men's shoulders in a palanquin, or riding in a coach, are still in force. It may even be that to drink whisky and soda, and to attend, occasionally, a Dissenting community, are practices for which I escape punishment only because my masters are merciful. But I should like to know the worst. And, if in Shorter Catechism of the kind I suggest were drawn up, I think it just possible that the spectacle of the Standing Orders, all in a row, by reason of their cumulative force would suggest to Government a doubt as to whether it is really competent for Government, in the Executive Department, to limit, at their own sweet will, the status I enjoy as an Englishman resident in this part of Her Most Gracious Majesty's dominions, and that without so much as an attempt to codify or render generally accessible this strange personal law. I have friends who believe that if Government were to issue a Standing Order that I should not use my left leg for any purposes of locomotion, I would be bound to obey such order, in consideration of the fact that I have contracted with Her Majesty's Secretary of State to perform certain duties for the Government of Bombay, and have undertaken to obey all the "lawful orders" of that Government. That is not my view of the matter: and I am sanguine enough to hope that if we had the book for which I press, it would soon cease to be anybody's. But if things go on as they are doing, and something is not done for us, it seems to me to be quite on the cards that we who are servants of the Crown will soon be liked even less than we do of freedom. I invite Mr. Pherozshah's and Mr. Telang's attention to this. For the present order I need hardly say that, now that you have introduced me to it, I could wish we had been strangers still. I had no idea at the Corporation of suggesting that Dr. Hojel was in any way bound, under the circumstances of this case, to go into court. But once access to the courts is not so much a luxury as a right; and I do not see any good reason why, nor do I understand under what authority, either Dr. Hojel or I should be deprived of it. I believe the proper guardian of a man's reputation is the man himself: and this distinction made in the Resolution between his official and his private character, in the sense in which that word is used in connection with libel suits, beats me. But I greatly doubt, sir, the legality of this rule. The courts, I take it, would certainly throw out at once an objection founded upon it. They sit with their four doors open. And if I am told that Government would mark its displeasure in the usual way, I reply that such way, usual or unusual, is not the purpose for which the people and Parliament of England have put in the hands of Government the powers of punishment and reward referred to.

But goodness gracious me! Have I not somewhere seen that in 1799 a Standing Order was passed against anybody—to say nothing of such a wretch as I am—writing to the papers; and do I not know that there are precedents in favour of deportation? I will conclude.—Yours, &c.,

P. PETERSON.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great many scurrilous and untruthful statements have been made about me in the papers lately. But I have not replied to them, because, in the first place, I should lower myself to the level of men who could be the authors of such productions by entering on a newspaper argument with them; secondly, I had a strong sense of the rectitude of my own proceedings, regarding them; and thirdly, I hoped to have an opportunity of proving in court on whose side the truth was. Government has refused to grant me the necessary permission on the ground that there are no spots on my character to be removed. Government, with all the papers and facts before them relating to the case, have come to the conclusion that there has been nothing blameable in my conduct. I am therefore content, and I should not now trouble you were it not that I see Messrs. Blaney and Pesikaka have, in your issue of to-day, impugned the veracity of a statement made by Dr. Blanc at the meeting of the Corporation on Friday last. Now, as Dr. Blanc made the statement in question on my authority, I think it but right that the public should have a few facts before them.

When I was in charge of the hospital, I frequently had occasion to express my dissatisfaction to the Honorary Assistant Surgeons about the manner in which they performed their duties. I warned them in a friendly way more than once that inquiries were being made about them, and I begged of them to place it in my power to make a favourable report of them, should my opinion be officially called for. My warnings and advice were alike disregarded. The Surgeon-General frequently visited the hospital without giving previous notice, and had ample opportunity of seeing how these young men did their work. He more than once seemed surprised that I had not reported them. I, however, refrained from doing so, hoping that they would listen to advice and improve. The Surgeon-General continued to visit the hospital, and, I suppose, finding no improvement, he sent me a written official order to report on the system under which these young men were employed, and to state fully what I thought of their fitness for the posts, they held. If my report was candid it was also truthful, as the Surgeon-General, from his own personal observation, very well knew. As to my not having submitted my report to my subordinates for their approval, I can only say that during an official experience extending over five-and-twenty years I have never heard of such a mode of procedure being followed.

When the Surgeon-General read out the Government Resolution to the three Honorary Assistant Surgeons in February last, he told them in my presence that I had made a most unfavourable report about them, and warned them as to the future. Yet neither one nor the other of them attempted any defence at the time; but some months afterwards, when their shortcomings were unfortunately made public, they turn round and say they thought up to that moment that I was perfectly satisfied with them. I know as a fact that whatever the late Dr. Cody thought of them before he made his report, he afterwards had reason to change his opinion. Dr. Boustead, who succeeded Dr. Cody, although only in charge of the hospital for a short time, could not make a favourable report; and Dr. Carter, who is now in charge, has reported unfavourably on them. So it cannot be said that I stood alone in the unfavourable opinion I formed of them, as every officer they served under held a similar one. I have not the least doubt that this letter will be met with loud-sounding denials and scurrilous abuse, such as has before appeared in the Bombay press; but I shall treat all such attacks with the silent contempt they deserve, for I am certain that all who know me will believe my statement, and those who do not know me should remember that I was prepared to prove every statement I made regarding these young men in court, that I sought the opportunity of doing so, and that I am still prepared to substantiate them, if occasion requires.

Now, sir, I have done. Nor do I intend to trouble you further on the subject. I have far too much respect for my own dignity to enter upon a newspaper controversy with scurrilous detractors. In conclusion, allow me to offer a word of advice to young doctors commencing life in this country and wishing to be thought "English professional gentlemen." Let their first efforts be directed to endeavouring to conduct themselves as such.—I am, &c.,

H. N. HOJEL.

Sept. 1.

DR. BLANC'S VIEWS ON OUR WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In replying to my letter regarding the occurrence of five deaths from cholera in one week in the Funneswady district, an occurrence on which Dr. Blanc had placed much emphasis at a Town Council meeting, he now points out that he "did not push the matter that an underground system of sewerage was required in order to prevent the occurrence of cholera in the Funneswady district," but "merely called attention to the fact that the absence of sewers in that locality had not protected it against an outbreak of cholera." Considering the way the argument has been used so frequently for changing the open sewer system of Funneswady for a closed underground system as a direct preventive of cholera, I venture to think that the difference between my statement and Dr. Blanc's explanation is just the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee, and this was probably the opinion of the Town Council.

Dr. Blanc says that he did not notice the cholera mortality of the week at last Wednesday's meeting, "for the very good reason that the return of mortality for the week ending August 26 was only forwarded to me on Thursday morning." Your readers will remember that that was the week in which 9 deaths from cholera had occurred in the Dhobie Tallao district. Now, it happened that at the Town Council meeting of the previous Wednesday, Dr. Blanc had commented on the cholera mortality of the Funneswady district, one day before the return of mortality was published in the *Government Gazette*, and several hours before it was printed. So that he was able to secure early information about the cholera mortality of Funneswady, but could not get the information in time for the Town Council meeting when the excessive cholera mortality was in Dhobie Tallao. I think Dr. Blanc's explanation is very clear, and that he has shown a "very good reason" for his silence last Wednesday.

And now I come to the most important part of Dr. Blanc's letter, viz., his determined opposition to an additional water-supply. He says he is "not opposed to the introduction into Bombay of an uninterrupted and abundant supply of good drinking water, but maintains that, previous to doing so, means must be adopted for the removal of this large amount of water, so that it cannot further drench our already too saturated subsoil;" and he adds, "I would endeavour to dry the subsoil as much as possible by drainage." Looking closely into this wonderful sanitary scheme of water-supply which Dr. Blanc advocates, we find that before Bombay can get any more water a complete system of sewers for liquid sullage must be completed all over the city, and a complete system of subsoil drainage established. Although Dr. Blanc does not say so in words, his language clearly means that Malabar Hill and the half of the city which has been excluded from the sewerage system by Dr. Hunter's Commission must all be sewered, and the subsoil drained by a special system, before Dr. Blanc will allow another pint of water to be brought into Bombay. If this is Dr. Blanc's practical proposal for an increased water-supply, I need scarcely point out that we shall get no additional water-supply in Bombay for a century. But let us suppose that Dr. Blanc only means that his remarks are to apply to one-half the city, to the sewered area: what then? When will the city be prepared for an additional water-supply? How many years has the first section of the sewerage works been in progress, and where is the progress now? Improvements to the Cammatteepoora sewerage have been upwards of two years in hand, without any sign of completion. What, then, is the promise of the completion of the whole of the sewerage of the sewered districts? Will ten years, or twenty years, complete the work? But when all this great work is completed, Dr. Blanc's demand for a subsoil drainage will be unsatisfied; and this subsoil drainage must be executed, for Dr. Blanc distinctly says we must "dry the subsoil as much as possible by drainage:" therefore, as I take it, Mr. Clark's subsoil drainage system, as established in Calcutta, must be executed in Bombay. But when Dr. Blanc is contending for the completion of subsoil drainage, before sanctioning an additional water-supply, is he not confounding two things which have nothing to do with one another? In a completely sewered city the sewers carry off all the water-supply, the subsoil drains remove only the ground water. This is much too large a question for a letter in your journal, and I must leave a very great deal unsaid; but I venture to think I have said enough to prove that Dr. Blanc's advocacy of an additional water-supply practically amounts to a prohibition. Now, if Dr. Blanc had been in Bombay when the late Colonel Crawford submitted the Vehar water-supply scheme to Government, we should have found him expostulating with Government in this fashion :—"What! Bring eleven million gallons of water per day into this city and drench the subsoil to produce some cholera, and much fever, phthisis, and dysentery! No, no! In the sacred name of sanitation I demand the previous execution of a system of sewerage, and another system of subsoil drainage, before this dangerous scheme shall be introduced." The onus of proving the dangers to the public health which have resulted from giving Bombay the Tulsi and Vehar water-supply systems rests with Dr. Blanc. When he can place before us the sanitary history of the city as it has reference to these water-supply systems, and can show us that these systems have destroyed the public health of Bombay, he will be entitled to urge his objections. We may then, in deference to his opinion, knock the projected Tansa scheme on the head, stop the supplies from Vehar and Tulsi, and proceed to execute sewers and subsoil drainage everywhere.

I may say that for all practical purposes the existing drains in the sewered districts of the city carry away a very considerable portion of the water-supply. Malabar Hill and the undrained districts absorb their water-supply, but what effect has this absorption on the level of the ground water, in comparison to the effect of the water of the monsoon?

It remains only for me to inquire of Dr. Blanc whether his sanitary views on water-supply really mean that in the event of the execution of the Tansa scheme, the outlying districts of Bombay, such as Mazagon, Agripada, Parel, Sion, Worli, Doongri, Byculla, and Mahim districts, should be excluded from sharing in that scheme until they are sewered and the subsoil drained? Mere theory is all very fine, and books are very abundant. But are not the cities of the world at present engaged in making true sanitary history? I say they are. And here I have put a test question—water now, water one hundred years hence, or water never? For my part, I say that I will take up the Tansa scheme now, and trust the consequences. On the day the Tansa water is turned on to the city of Bombay, the greatest sanitary work in our midst will have been accomplished.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, Sept. 1.

SUB-SOIL WATER ASSESSMENT! WHEN JUSTIFIABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must now be admitted that the principle of justly assessing sub-soil water is not properly understood and appreciated by even those in authority who ought to be well-informed. While the justice of levying fair enhanced rate of assessment having water facilities cannot be gainsaid, it is on on land the other hand equal justice to levy relatively nominal assessment on land not provided with water. These opposite conditions respecting the existence of water have been seen to merge into each other, for the simple reason that there is no practical standard or principle to be guided by for pronouncing what land has water facilities and what land has not. The difficulty is much increased by the varying conditions of the existence or otherwise of water-bearing strata within the narrow region of each survey number.

What is meant by sub-soil water? According to the Government interpretation, sub-soil water includes all water obtained from beneath the surface of the land, that is to say, it includes all water excepting rain water. Government declare that sub-soil water is subject to assessment, but not the water obtained from wells sunk at the private cost of the occupants of fields. This certainly involves a contradiction in terms, or it may be construed as a somewhat determined purpose to evade the issue. The just principle on which land should be assessed with reference to water facilities appears to me to be as follows :—The depth of the well water from the ground surface should form the established test. If the water be below twenty-five feet from the ground surface, the land in which the well is situated should be considered as having no water facilities. If water is to be had at less depth, the land should be assessed at a fair enhanced rate, on the ground that it is provided with water. Such a practical test for enhanced or reduced assessment, as the case may be, is both just and intelligible, without having to wade for information through the confused medley pretending to enlighten the public with which we have been burdened recently.

I have fixed twenty-five feet depth of the well in reference to the height from which a cheap suction pump could be worked, and the water easily availed of. A scientific work states—"The greatest height to which the water can be raised, counting from the level of the water in the well to the suction valve, is, in theory, thirty-four feet. In practice, however, owing to imperfect vacuum the limit is from twenty to twenty-eight feet." Thus water at twenty-five feet depth from the ground surface is fair for average calculation. And it may also be safely assumed that the cost and maintenance of an efficient and cheap suction pump and of an ordinary country "mote" are equal.

It is urged that the existence or non-existence of water could be satisfactorily ascertained only by actually digging wells, which is inexpedient and impossible. Granting this—it is just to levy enhanced assessment with, and making the condition of a satisfactory experiment, or to act upon the very fallacious supposition that water must exist everywhere? The benefit of the doubt arising from thorough investigation on the spot, as it often is, must be allowed to the landholder. He is his interests that will be directly affected. If there be no well existing to judge by, or any other unmistakeable clue, the assessment be fixed at a reduced rate, and should a well be afterwards sunk, the assessment may be fairly increased according to the test mentioned. Thus in proportion that the landowner gains by irrigating his crops, in the same proportion Government would participate in the benefit. The official relations of the Government and its land-owners should be thus adjusted is undoubtedly most commendable in every way. It is perfectly irrelevant to suppose for a moment that the land-owner would prefer to sink his well at the greatest depth, if possible, in order to evade enhanced assessment or by doing so, his pocket would be touched, and the eager prospect of gain which prompted the undertaking would once be blasted; and to this be, of all persons, does not need to be told. And, lastly, it is interesting to inquire what right has Government to tax water that is prohibitive for use, although it can be used at extremely disproportionate cost? The water is implicit with valuable minerals. Have Government the right, or is it just that they should have it, of taxing landowners for the benefit of possessing the minerals? As the Treasure Trove Act enacts, and justly, Government have a right to a reasonable share in the treasure if actually found, and which is capable of appropriation so as to be profitable to the finder. Does it not hold with equal force, that land where water could not be had at less depth than twenty-five feet from the ground surface ought to be free from assessment, as the water cannot be largely used except at extremely disproportionate cost, so as to be a dead loss? The fact really is that in the absence of some such definite principles as mentioned for guidance, the controversy is being hotly waged without the least chance of arriving at correct conclusions. A just and equitable practical test, such as I have above indicated, having been once fixed, it may be easily and expeditiously applied over immense areas of land; and then there certainly can be no cause for complaint or wide dissatisfaction, which, unfortunately, there is too much reason to fear exists at the present time. I beg to commend the foregoing to the earnest attention of all well-wishers of our food-growers—the land-owners of India.

August 29. T. R.

EARLY MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his speech on Saturday last, Mr. P. M. Mehta is reported to have given me credit for "invoking legislative interference" in regard to the above evils. I am afraid the assertion is far too sweeping. In the note on Infant Marriage I say, "I would not propose a legal ban to be placed upon it."

It is true that in the note on Compulsory Widowhood I submit a few suggestions. These are offered, in the absence

plot coloured red, as it would interfere with the use of a large area adjoining, but that the Trustees will be prepared to lease for 30 years either the site coloured blue, containing 335-1-9 square yards, or that coloured yellow, containing 168-3-9 square yards, as shown on plan at the following rents :—

For 1st 10 years Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum.
„ next 10 „ „ 1¾ „ „
„ remaining 30 „ „ 2½ „ „

or, as the land is required for a public purpose, the Trustees will sell either site at Rs. 30 per square yard.

As alternatives Government should be offered the small plot of land measuring 1344 square yards, belonging to the Trust, to the north-west of Masjid Bridge, at Rs. 10 per square yard, or a lease for 50 years of the site on which the old Custom-house building stands to the south-east of Masjid Bridge, at the sanctioned rents, viz., Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1¾ for next ten years, and Rs. 2½ for the remaining thirty years, plus a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the cost of removing and re-erecting the bungalow now occupying the site, and also for loss of rent.

Read Government Resolution, dated 21st July, intimating that the Secretary of State has decided that the boats and vessels belonging to the local Port Trusts shall fly the red ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, and that they may wear such distinguishing burgee or pendant at the bow as may be selected : further, that the Admiralty have cancelled their warrant authorising the Port Trust to fly the blue ensign with distinguishing badge, and Government therefore call for the return of the warrant.

Read report by Acting Port Officer, dated 29th July, recommending that the red ensign have the badge of the Trust in the fly thereof, and submitting a design for a burgee or pendant to be worn at the bow. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The Admiralty warrant for the blue ensign should be returned as requested. Permission should be asked from Government to wear the badge of the Trust, surmounted by a crown on the red ensign, and the burgee proposed by the Acting Port Officer should be submitted to Government for approval.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 19th August, forwarding intimation from the Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, that they would cease to pay fees for use of Port Trust sidings on and after 1st September next. The Dock Superintendent inquires what arrangements are to be made to carry out the work of forwarding State Railway stores after 1st September.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The state of the case should be represented to Government, and a request made to allow on State Railway materials a siding fee of 4 annas per ton.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th August, submitting an offer by Messrs. Heeramanek and Co. to lease for 30 years a plot of land 1 per square yard per annum, 1857 8-9 square yards land between the Colaba road on the east and the Sassoon Dock siding on the west. He states that the land is the same, and the rate offered is the same, as that which was offered to the firm on a five years' lease in August, 1883, and he recommends that the offer be accepted.

Resolution.—A lease may be granted on the terms proposed, on the understanding that within six months a godown shall be erected of a value of at least Rs. 2,000 are erected on the ground, and that these be not removed till the expiration of the lease without the consent of the Trustees.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 18th August, stating, in reply to an inquiry made, that, in the opinion of the Committee, it is unnecessary that dock receipts should be given unless they are asked for, and that the rule on the subject should be altered so as to confine the form to what has hitherto been the practice of the Trustees. If dock receipts are asked for, the Committee suggest that they should be given promptly, and that instructions should be given to dock servants of the Trust to afford every facility to those who may wish to obtain them. The Committee, the Secretary states, make the suggestion as it appears that native shippers have occasionally complained of delay and difficulty in obtaining receipts when asked for.

Resolution.—Rule 5, issued under Trustees' Resolution No. 173, dated 28th March, 1882, is so far modified that receipts need only be given when asked for, but care should be taken to supply them at once wherever they are asked for.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th August, 1884.	For week ending 26th August, 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	15
„ „ out of „	15	17
„ transported	10	8
„ attended to	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 26th August, 1884.	For week ending 26th August, 1883.
Vessels entered	11	9
„ left	10	10
„ remaining in dock	13	14

BENGAL.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CACHAR.—Mr. J. Knox Wight, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, has lately left the district on furlough, after having had charge of it for more than two years. In concluding his review on the last Administration Report, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Elliott, says he "has on more than one occasion before this commended the manner in which Mr. Wight has performed his duties, and he has now the pleasure of once more putting on record his high appreciation of the ability, zeal, and loyalty with which that officer has filled his post."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The rumour regarding an intended appointment of Mr. Ryland to a Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, to which a contemporary has recently alluded, appears somewhat improbable, unless the appointment is made for a few months only, as the officer, who has obtained a year's extension of his period of service, will retire very soon. On the retirement of Baboo Koonjoo Lall Bannerjee, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, as we had already mentioned, is to be the Second Judge, Mr. Sconce to be the Third, Mr. Jones is to be the Fourth Judge, and Mr. Rajkissen Sen, the Officiating Registrar and Fifth Judge, is likely to be confirmed in his present post. If, however, any outsider is appointed at all, he will probably come in as Fourth Judge, and in that case Mr. Sen will have to revert to his former post.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—It has now been definitely decided that the buildings which have been raised on the space in Koyla Ghat-street previously occupied by the Examiner of Pay, Dockyard Advance and other accounts offices, are to be at once appropriated to the use for which they were at first intended, notwithstanding the fact that the available space is less than that considered necessary for the accommodation of the number of large office establishment of the Military Accounts Department, Bengal. The orders directing the Pay and some other examiners at present holding possession of houses for which rent is paid to move into the space allotted in the new buildings before the closing of the offices for the Durga Pujah holidays, have been ended, whilst the four offices now located in the house known as Somerset Buildings, Strand, will remain as at present until the arrival from furlough of Colonel M. C. Perreau, the permanent Controller of Military Accounts, who is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 11th September, when doubtless orders will be given by which the establishments of the Controller, the Examiner of Pay, Commissariat, Ordnance, Clothing, Marine and all other offices directly subordinate to the Controller of Military Accounts (including the Presidency Paymaster), will, by the close of September, be all provided with accommodation under the same roof. The arrangement will be conducive to accuracy and expedition in the preparation of the accounts of the department, to say nothing of other advantages which must be obvious. Furthermore, the position of the new buildings is a central one, and locally well suited to the convenience of the large number of officers and subordinates employed in the various offices referred to above.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LAWLESS CHARACTERS IN CHERAT.—The Murree correspondent of the *Englishman* writes :—I hear from Cherat that the recent murder of the Sergeant there by a thief has caused quite a panic amongst the women, who are all applying to be sent back to Peshawur. The civil authorities, it appears, know the murderer. In fact he was brought in for identification under a safe conduct, and was recognised as a habitué of the bazar, and by Mr. Frankland, the deceased's widow. It is to be hoped the politicals will insist on his being given up. If not, the villages all round should be heavily fined. By this means the continuous presence of thieves in the compounds would perhaps cease. I cannot help thinking that some plan could be adopted to catch some of the scoundrels who invest the place at night. A well organised raid could not but succeed. Should one fall into the hands of the late Sergeant Frankland's regiment, I fear he would fare badly and hardly escape being lynched. The shooting of a man at Peshawur stopped the thieving for some time. No doubt the same effect would be seen at Cherat if such occurred.

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BY W. E. H.

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